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MISSOURI

GOOD GOVERNANCE REDISTRICTING PLAN PROPOSAL

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JANUARY 17, 2022

Introduction

Criteria and Priorities of Plan:

This good governance plan for Missouri is based on 3 primary criteria. First, the plan aims to comply with all federal and state laws, including the Missouri constitution's guidelines for the state legislature when drawing congressional district boundaries. In regard to federal laws, this plan complies with the Voting Rights Act (VRA) and the one person, one vote requirement by achieving perfect population equality. In regard to state laws, in 2020, Missouri voters passed ballot measure Amendment 3, which reordered the priorities to be considered in redistricting and returned the power of redistricting to the state legislature and bipartisan redistricting commissions from the state demographer. Those priorities are listed below in order:

- a. Districts shall be as nearly equal as practicable in population, and shall be drawn on the basis of one person, one vote. Nearly as equal as practicable is defined as no more than a 1% deviation from the ideal population of the district calculated from dividing the number of districts by the statewide population. A deviation of up to 3% is allowed if necessary to follow political subdivision lines consistent with priority d.
- b. Districts shall be established in a manner so as to comply with all requirements of the United States Constitution and applicable federal laws, including, but not limited to, the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (as amended).
- c. Districts shall be composed of contiguous territory as compact as may be. Areas which meet only at the points of adjoining corners are not contiguous. In general, compact districts are those which are square, rectangular, or hexagonal in shape to the extent permitted by natural or political boundaries.
- d. Communities shall be preserved. Districts shall satisfy this requirement if district lines follow political subdivision lines to the extent possible, using the following criteria, in order of priority. First, each county shall wholly contain as many districts as its population allows. Second, if a county wholly contains one or more districts, the remaining population shall be wholly joined in a single district made up of population from outside the county. If a county does not wholly contain a district, then no more than two segments of a county shall be combined with an adjoining county. Third, split counties and county segments, defined as any part of the county that is in a district not wholly within that county, shall each be as few as possible. Fourth, as few municipal lines shall be crossed as possible.
- e. Districts shall be drawn in a manner that achieves both partisan fairness and, secondarily, competitiveness. "Partisan fairness" means that parties shall be able to translate their popular support into legislative representation with approximately equal efficiency. "Competitiveness" means that parties' legislative representation shall be substantially and similarly responsive to shifts in the electorate's preferences. Using an electoral performance index calculated by taking the total votes received by each party in the three preceding general elections for governor, for United

States Senate, and for President of the United States and divided by the total votes cast for both parties in these elections, the difference between the two parties' total number of wasted votes cast for a losing candidate or for a winning candidate in excess of the threshold needed for victory shall not exceed fifteen percent. Similarly, in simulated elections where the hypothetical statewide vote shifts by one percent, two percent, three percent, four percent, and five percent in favor of each party, the difference between the two parties' total wasted votes, divided by the total votes cast for the two parties, shall not exceed fifteen percent.

- i. Important note: this priority has never been implemented before and was lowered in priority by the passing of Amendment 3 in 2020

The second criteria for this plan is respecting Missouri's communities of interest. Preserving communities is the fourth priority listed in Missouri's Amendment 3, and is defined as following political subdivision lines as closely as possible while splitting as few counties and municipalities as possible (see priority d listed above). With no other guidance provided by Missouri to define communities of interest, I have focused on keeping metropolitan areas and contiguous urban agglomerations together, coherently preserving geographical regions, and considering urban, suburbans, and rural makeups. While not all subdivisions and communities could be kept entirely together, districts have been drawn to reflect the distribution of Missouri's populace as accurately as possible.

The final criteria for this plan was splitting as few political subdivisions as possible. This is outlined in priority d of Missouri's Amendment 3 as a consideration when preserving communities. When splits were necessary to achieve perfect population, unincorporated areas were targeted first in order to avoid splitting incorporated subdivisions. Incorporated cities were split only when necessary, and I targeted incorporated cities that had already previously been split, aimed to wholly subsume incorporated cities to resolve previous splits or avoid new splits, and chose incorporated cities with consideration to proximity to district boundaries and relationship with metropolitan areas/urban agglomerations. Counties were the last resort to be subsumed or split. Splits also occurred in order to comply with one person, one vote requirements.

Tensions between Criteria and Priorities:

There are some tensions between the three priorities of this plan, but most tensions were easily resolved. All of my criteria are listed as considerations within Missouri's legal redistricting guidelines in Amendment 3, and the order of priorities to follow is listed clearly. Districts were drawn to center around communities of interest, which this plan seriously considers even though it is a middling priority in Amendment 3, but splits of unincorporated areas, incorporated areas, and counties were always undertaken to ensure that districts reached their ideal population value since that is a listed top priority. Because communities are defined as essentially political subdivisions under Amendment 3, I added to this definition to be centered more on keeping metropolitan areas and large municipal spheres of influence intact and keeping contiguous rural areas together. Splitting as few political subdivisions as possible went hand in hand with preserving communities of interest since these two criteria are listed as the same priority in Amendment 3, and the base definition of a community in Amendment 3 is a political

subdivision. However, for some significant communities of interest such as Kansas City, more splits were undertaken to preserve the community together.

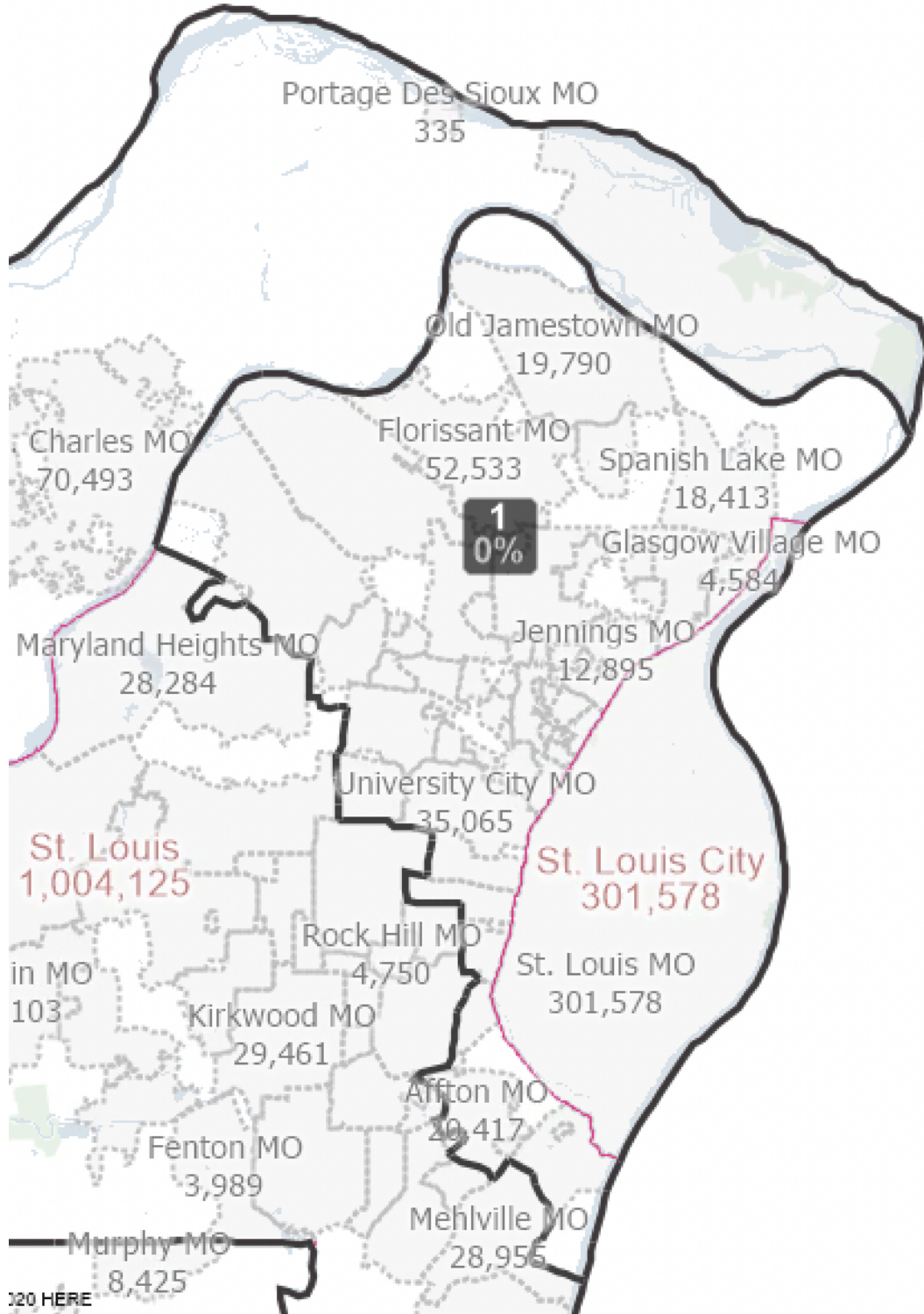
One Person, One Vote

With the 2020 census reporting a population increase of 165,986 from 2010, all districts in this plan have reached the ideal population value of 769,364. Since the total population of Missouri as reported by the 2020 census is an odd number, it is necessary that one district has one more person than the ideal population value. Districts that do not have ideal population balance can be challenged legally under *Karcher v. Daggett*, which ruled that unless a legitimate state objective necessarily requires population imbalances, districts must be of equal population. Ensuring that all districts reach the ideal population value protects my plan from such legal challenges and complies with Missouri's top redistricting priority as outlined in Amendment 3.

District boundary changes, including splits and absorptions and losses of political subdivisions, were undertaken in order for districts to reach the ideal population value often in concert with my criteria/priorities of communities of interest and avoiding splits, but at times at their expense. This was done in following the order of priorities listed in Amendment 3. I will discuss specific changes and splits in the analysis sections of respective districts below.

District Analysis

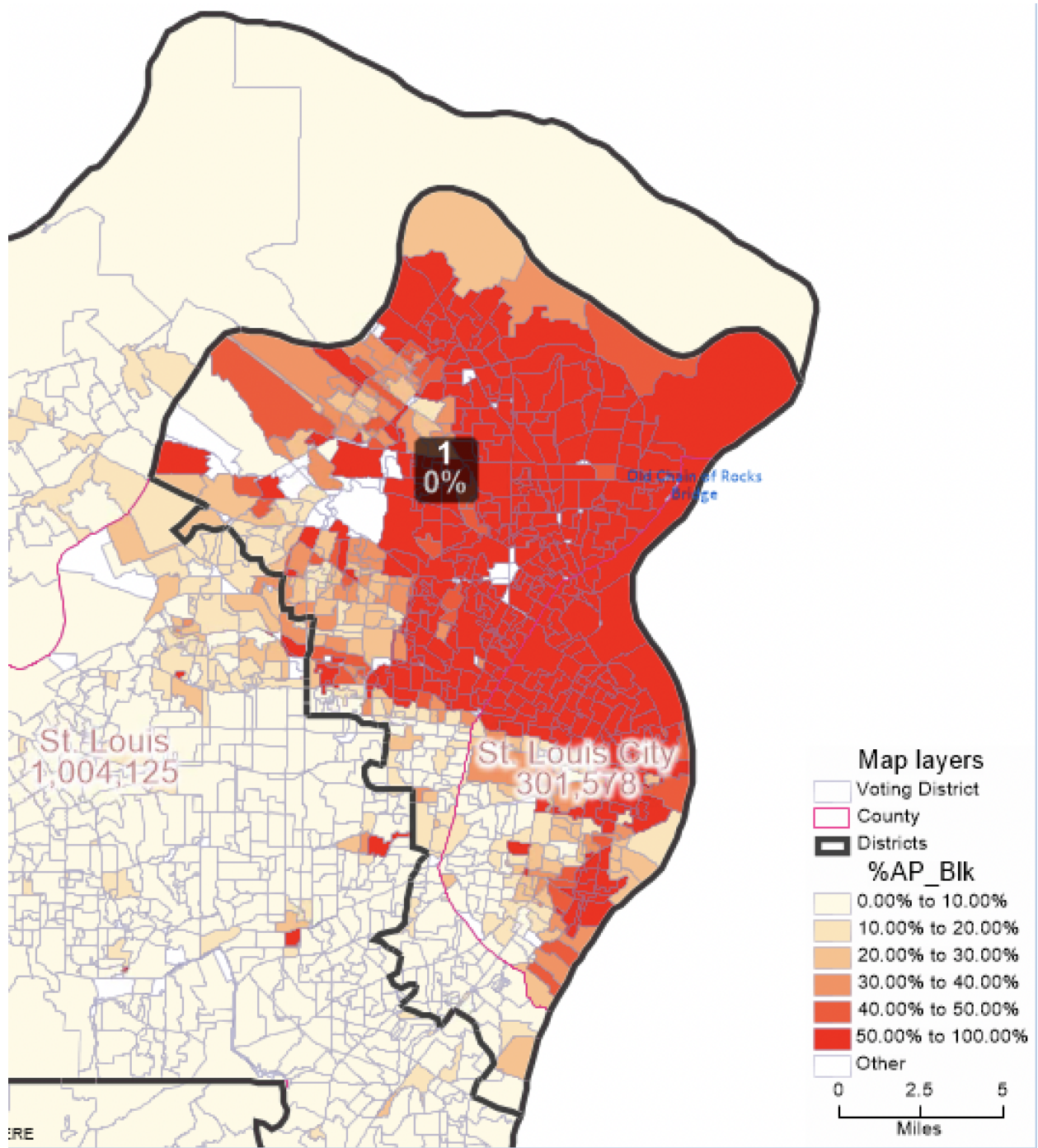
District 1



Voting Rights Act:

District 1 is Missouri's only VRA district, wholly encompassing the city of St. Louis and the core of the St. Louis Metropolitan Area and wholly within St. Louis County. District 1 is 48.8% Non-Hispanic African-American, and with the exception of Grandview, a municipality in the Kansas City metropolitan area, every municipality and voting district in Missouri that is 40% or more African-American is in District 1. Under this plan, District 1 has been preserved as a VRA district with a African-American plurality of 48.29% , and changes to the district boundaries were guided by VRA considerations; municipalities with significant African-American populations were targeted to be added into the district. In the northwest portion of District 1, Bridgeton and Champion municipalities have been subsumed into the district from District 2. Bridgeton, which is at least 24.5% African-American, was previously divided between District 1 and 2, but now is wholly in District 1. Other changes to district boundaries were also considered with respect to protecting the African-American demographic makeup of District 1.

Figure 1: Black Percentage by Voting District of District 1



State Laws and Criteria:

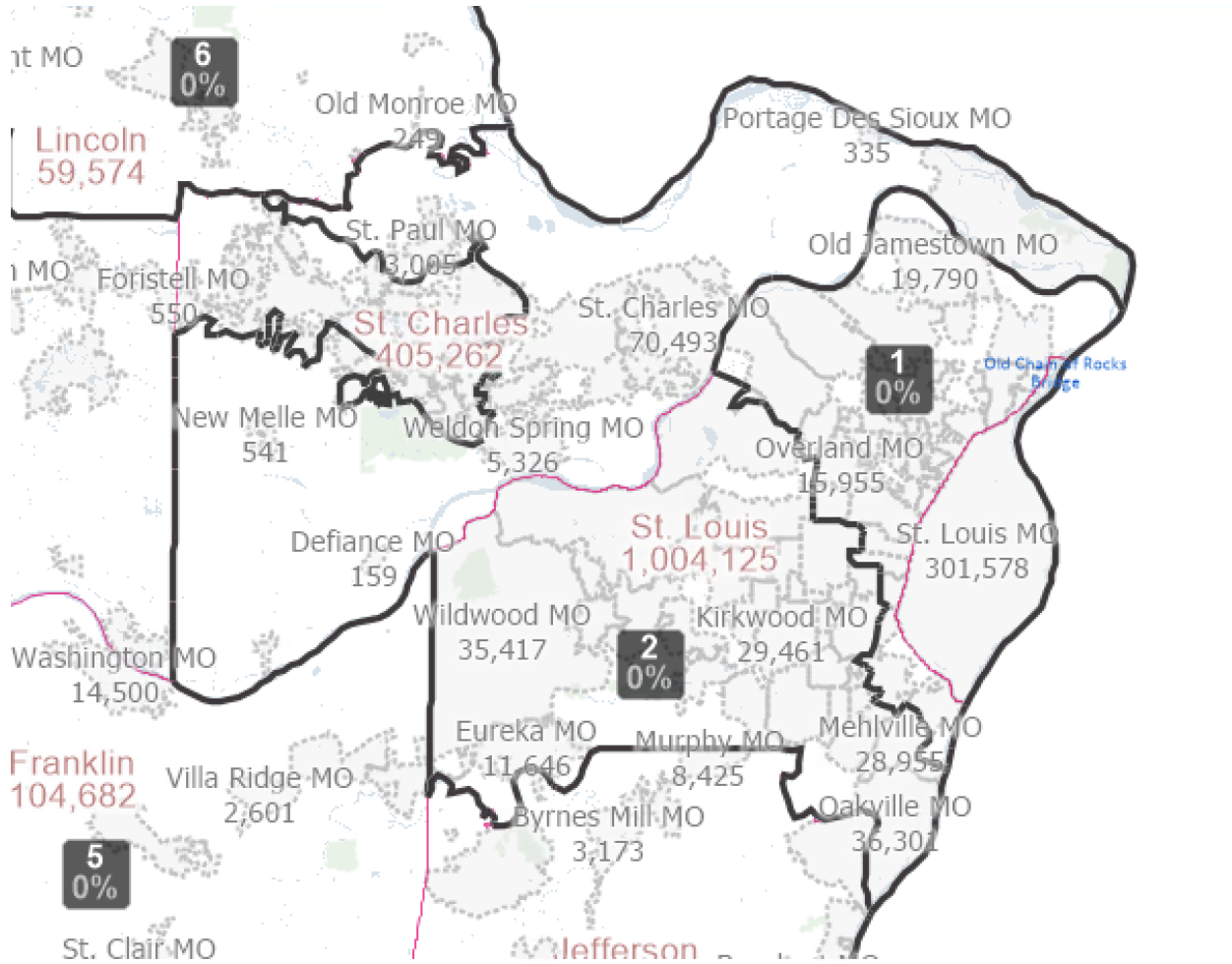
Communities of Interest:

District 1 encompasses the core of the St. Louis metropolitan area, wholly within St. Louis County and centered on the city of St. Louis and its immediate contiguous urban and suburban areas. The previous district boundaries ignored many of the western and southern areas immediately bordering St. Louis, so this plan aimed to have District 1 more evenly include these areas. In the west, Clayton and Richmond Heights were entirely added to District 1, especially given Clayton's connection to St. Louis as home of Washington University in St. Louis and that the addition of Clayton would result in the university itself and University City being in the same district. In the south, Shrewsbury, Marlborough, Affton, St. George, and Bella Villa were added to District 1.

Minimal County and Municipal Splits:

District 1 remains, as before, wholly within St. Louis County, meaning there are no county splits. Some former municipalities that were split between District 1 and 2 are now wholly in District 1, such as Clayton, Bridgerton, and Richmond Heights. Previous splits of cities like Rock Hill, Maryland Heights, and Webster Groves have been resolved by giving those cities entirely to District 2. In order to achieve ideal population value, unincorporated areas were added to the northwestern section of District 1 to prevent further municipal splits.

District 2:



State Law and Criteria:

Communities of Interest:

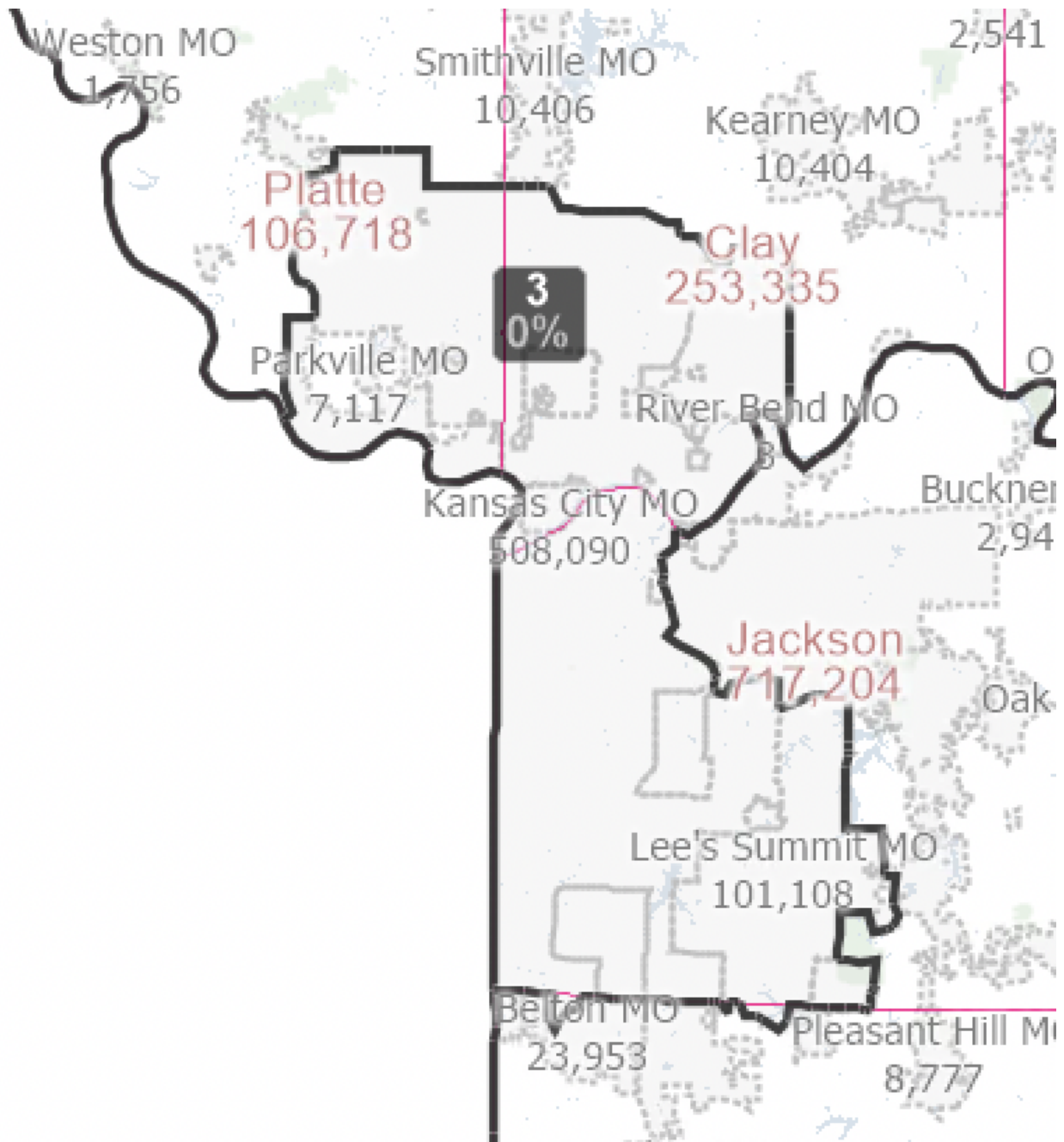
The remaining sprawl of the St. Louis metropolitan area stretching out from the core in District 1, including contiguous urban agglomerations in St. Louis County and St. Charles County, was previously split into District 2 and 3. Seeking to keep the metropolitan area together in a single district, I chose to combine all of St. Louis County with the majority of St. Charles County, resulting in District 2 fully surrounding District 1 and therefore encompassing as much of the St. Louis suburbs as possible in one district. Notably, immediate municipalities to the north of St. Louis proper and major municipalities in the northwestern stretch of the St. Louis conurbation such as St. Peters, St. Charles, and St. Paul are now in District 2 and are united with the bulk of the St. Louis conurbation in St. Louis County. These cities were

gained at the loss of parts of O'Fallon and Dardenne Prairie that had been in District 2 but are further reaches of the St. Louis metro area than the major municipalities that were added.

Minimal County and Municipal Splits:

Under the previous plan, St. Charles County and Jefferson County were split by District 2; this plan split no further counties than St. Charles and resolved the split in Jefferson by giving the entirety of that county to District 5. In St. Charles County, only the contiguous northwesternmost suburbs of St. Louis were excluded from District 2 such that District 2 could reach ideal population value. O'Fallon had been previously split, but was given to District 5 in its entirety in this map. Lake St. Louis and St. Paul are the only municipalities split between District 2 and 5, and were chosen in order to avoid splitting O'Fallon or split municipalities even further from the core metro area. St. Paul was specifically split along a natural border, the Peruque Creek.

District 3



State Law and Criteria:

Communities of Interest:

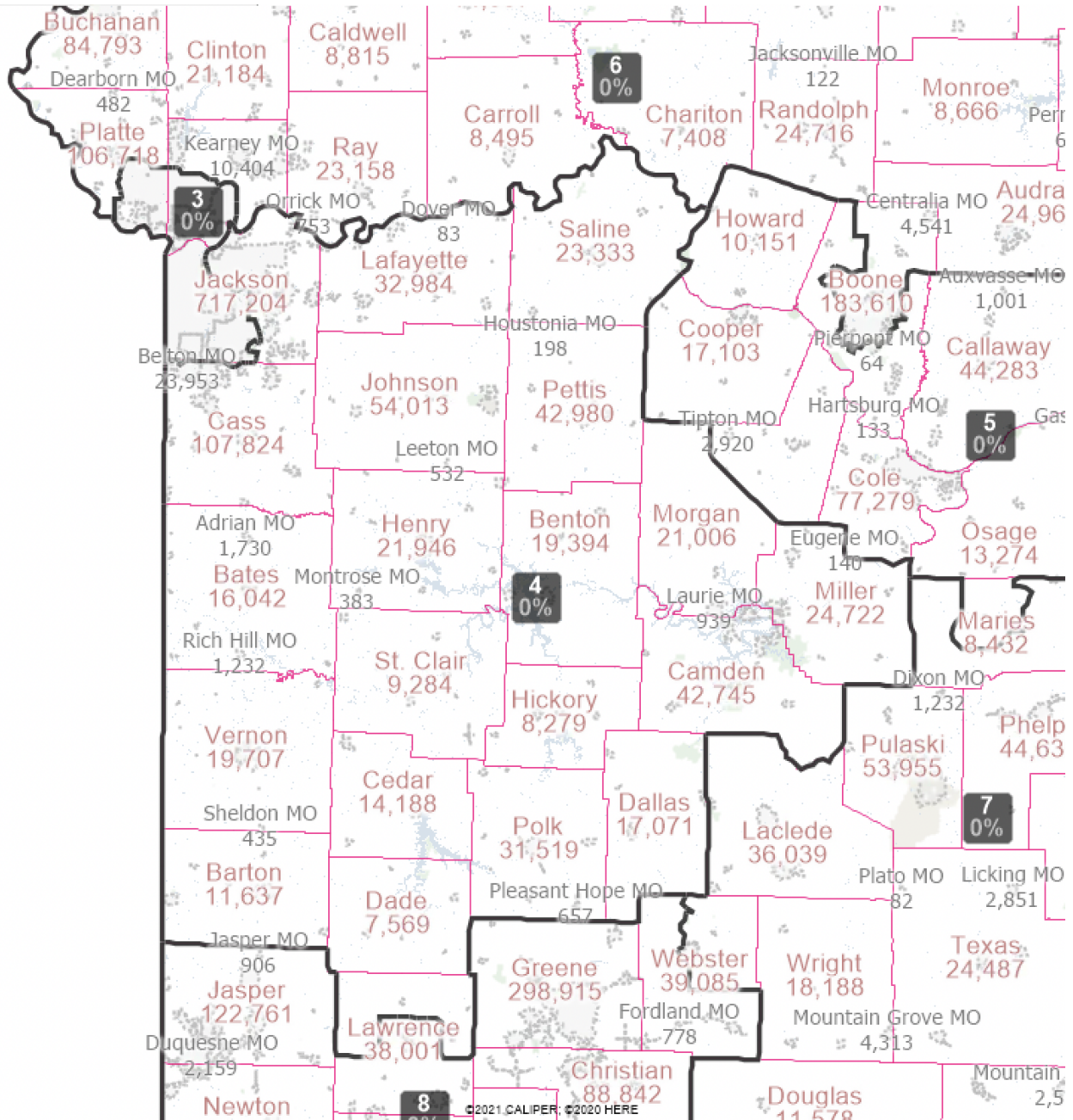
Previously, the Kansas City metropolitan area was split into two districts, with District 5 encompassing southern Kansas City proper and its southern and eastern suburbs but looping around in the

east to then include rural counties like Lafayette and Ray that are outside of the metro area/conurbation and District 6 taking northern Kansas City proper and the northern suburbs and lumping them with the vast rural reaches of northern Missouri that are far and away from the metro area. To preserve as much of the Kansas City metro area in one district as possible, District 3 was drawn to solely incorporate the core Kansas City metro area, reuniting the entire city proper and northern suburbs with the rest of the metro area. Ray, Lafayette, and Saline counties, all rural areas far and away Kansas City with few ties to the metro area, were reunited with other neighboring rural counties in Districts 4 and 6. Because the entire Kansas City metro area could not fit into one district without going over the ideal population value, Independence and Sugar Creek were excluded from the district. Independence was targeted because it is the second largest municipality in the metropolitan area after Kansas City, and arguably has a competing sphere of influence such that it could be its own community of interest in a neighboring district. Sugar Creek was chosen as it is immediately adjacent to Independence and is separated from Kansas City and its northern suburbs by the Missouri River, and thus could be considered a part of Independence's community of interest.

Minimal County and Municipal Splits:

Under the previous plan, both Clay and Jefferson County were split between District 5 and 6; Clay and Jefferson continue to be split under this plan, and further splits were made in Platte County. However, though Platte is a new county being split, multiple municipal splits under the previous plan were resolved in this plan; namely, splitting Platte enabled the northern part of Kansas City proper, whose municipal borders cross the county line, to be completely reunited with the southern parts of Kansas City proper in one district. Additionally, Lee's Summit is now fully enclosed in District 3 and Independence, Blue Springs, Oak Grove, and Grain Valley are fully in District 4. There is some spillover into Cass County, but this is a result of the municipal borders of Kansas City and Lee's Summit crossing the county line. Because the avoidance of splitting county and municipal lines are listed as priorities in service of preserving communities in Amendment 3, they are at the same priority level; as a criteria, this plan prioritizes keeping the Kansas City metro area as intact as possible and both resolves previous splits and creates new ones.

District 4:



State Law and Criteria:

Communities of Interest:

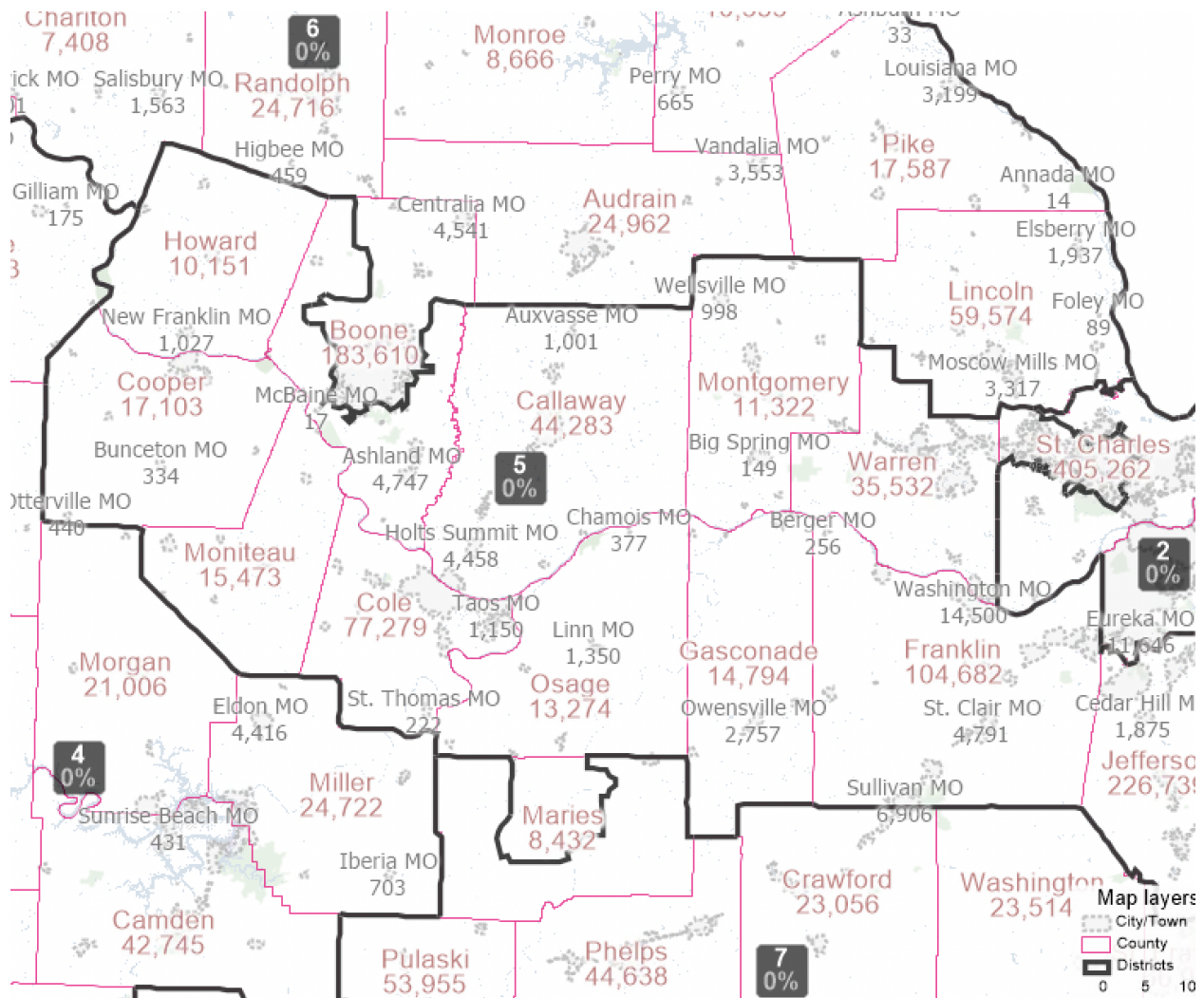
This district is meant to encapsulate the rural region to the immediate southeast of the Kansas City metro area and the Independence area, which was split from the rest of the Kansas City metro for reasons outlined in the analysis of District 3. It largely takes the place of the previous District 4, with the

exception of including Lafayette, Saline and Miller counties and excluding Polk, Pulaski, Laclede, and Webster counties. Lafayette and Saline were included for reasons discussed in the analysis of District 3 above and due to them being south of the Missouri River, forming a natural boundary. Miller was included so as to wholly place the Lake of the Ozarks conurbation in a single district as opposed to its previous split. Due to the inclusion of highly populated Independence, Audrain, Randolph, Pulaski, Laclede, Polk, and Webster were lost to other districts so that District 4 could reach its ideal population value without sacrifice to the communities of interest mentioned above, and their loss did not significantly affect other communities. Polk specifically was targeted to be excluded from District 4 to reunite its largest city, Bolivar, with the rest of the Springfield metropolitan area in District 8.

Minimal County and Municipal Splits:

All counties added to District 4 were added in whole, leading to no county splits. Former county splits in District 4 in Camden, Miller, and Webster were resolved by wholly giving these counties away to other districts. One new county split did occur in Lawrence County, though the split runs through unincorporated areas and no municipalities are split anywhere in the district. With the need to reach ideal population value, Lawrence was chosen to be split as it is largely rural and is split such that impact on the Joplin and Springfield metro areas—significant communities of interest in the district Lawrence was formerly part of—is minimal. This new county split is offset by the resolution of multiple county splits as mentioned above.

District 5:



State Law and Criteria:

Communities of Interest:

This district, largely replacing the previous District 3, was designed to place the central Missouri region in one district, including the western and southern outskirts of the St. Louis metro area, the Jefferson City metro area, and cities along the Missouri River in the state's interior. As a result, St. Charles, Jefferson, Howard, Cooper, Moniteau, and Boone counties were added to this district. It manages to include all of the above communities of interest without any city or county splits except for Boone County and St. Charles County. In Boone, parts of the southern rim of the Columbia metropolitan area and bits of Columbia city proper have been split from the bulk of the Columbia urban agglomeration. Because including the entirety of the Columbia community would result in the district being overpopulated, the majority of Columbia was kept intact to be contained in another district. In St. Charles

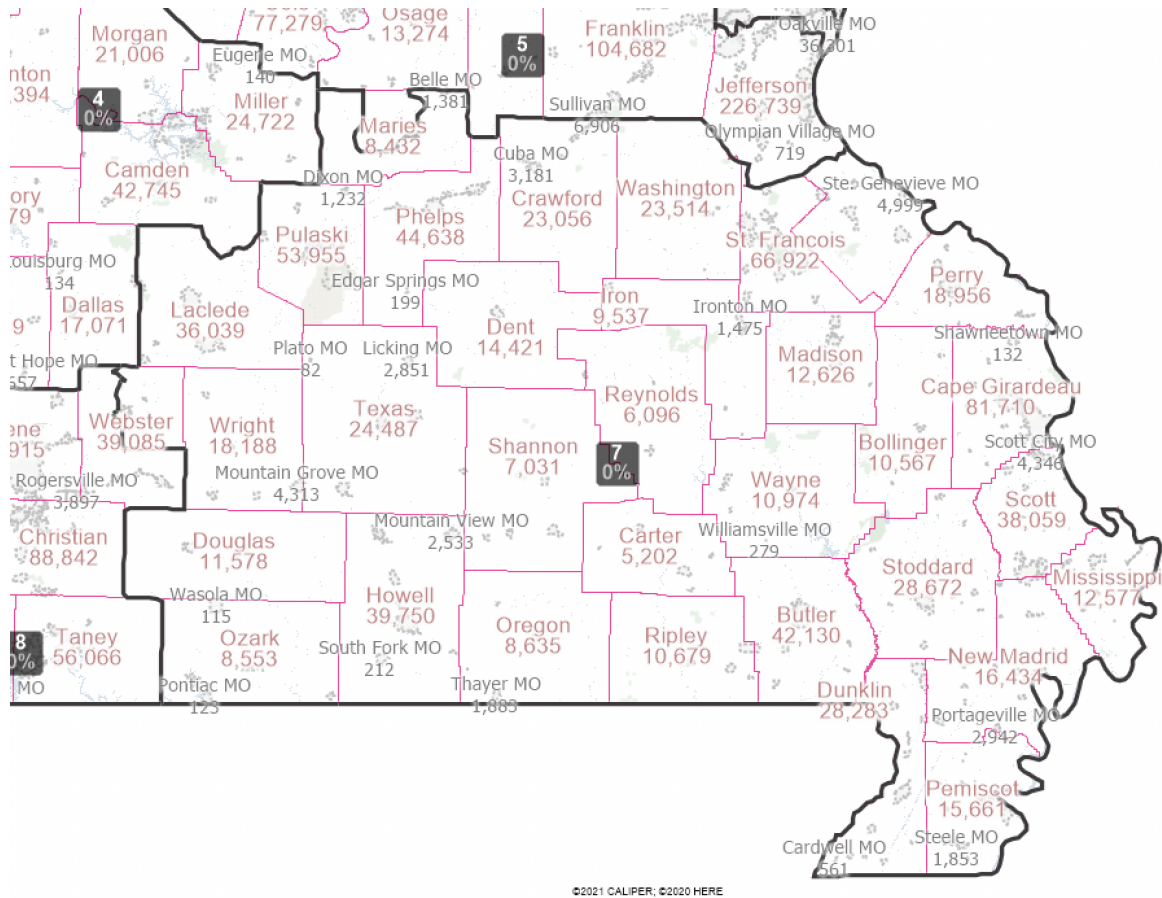
County, because the westernmost stretches of the St. Louis conurbation could not be joined with the rest of the metro area in a district due to ideal population value constraints (discussed in District 2 analysis), those suburban areas were included in this district so that they could be joined with the southernmost suburbs of St. Louis in Jefferson County that were also excluded from District 2. This allowed the two furthest reaches of the same metro area to be together in a district. Compared to other neighboring regions, these areas were also proximate to the Central Missouri and Missouri River regions and are better joined with other urbanized areas like Jefferson City in a district rather than being in a district that is largely rural.

Minimal County and Municipal Splits:

Most counties added to District 5 were added without splits. The splits in Boone and St. Charles were made due to reasons mentioned immediately above, and St. Charles County had been previously split in District 3 and is not a new split. Additionally, this district resolved previous District 3 county splits in Jefferson County by wholly absorbing the county. Maries County is a new split that occurred due to the need to reach ideal population value, and was targeted as it was the least populated county that could have been split for this purpose—and therefore, minimal disruption to communities of interest. County splits mostly were in unincorporated areas to avoid municipal splits. No municipal splits occurred except in Lake St. Louis, which was explained in the analysis of District 2, and on the borders of Columbia for reasons mentioned immediately above and due to the need to reach ideal population value without splitting further counties (Boone already being split). The previous split of Camden County and municipal split of Sunrise Beach in the former District 3 was resolved in this new district with the total loss of Camden and Miller counties, as discussed in the analysis of District 4.

No further county splits were made in this district other than Boone County, which was discussed above and in the District 5 analysis, and in Platte and Clay counties, which were discussed in the District 3 analysis. No municipal splits were made.

District 7:



State Law and Criteria:

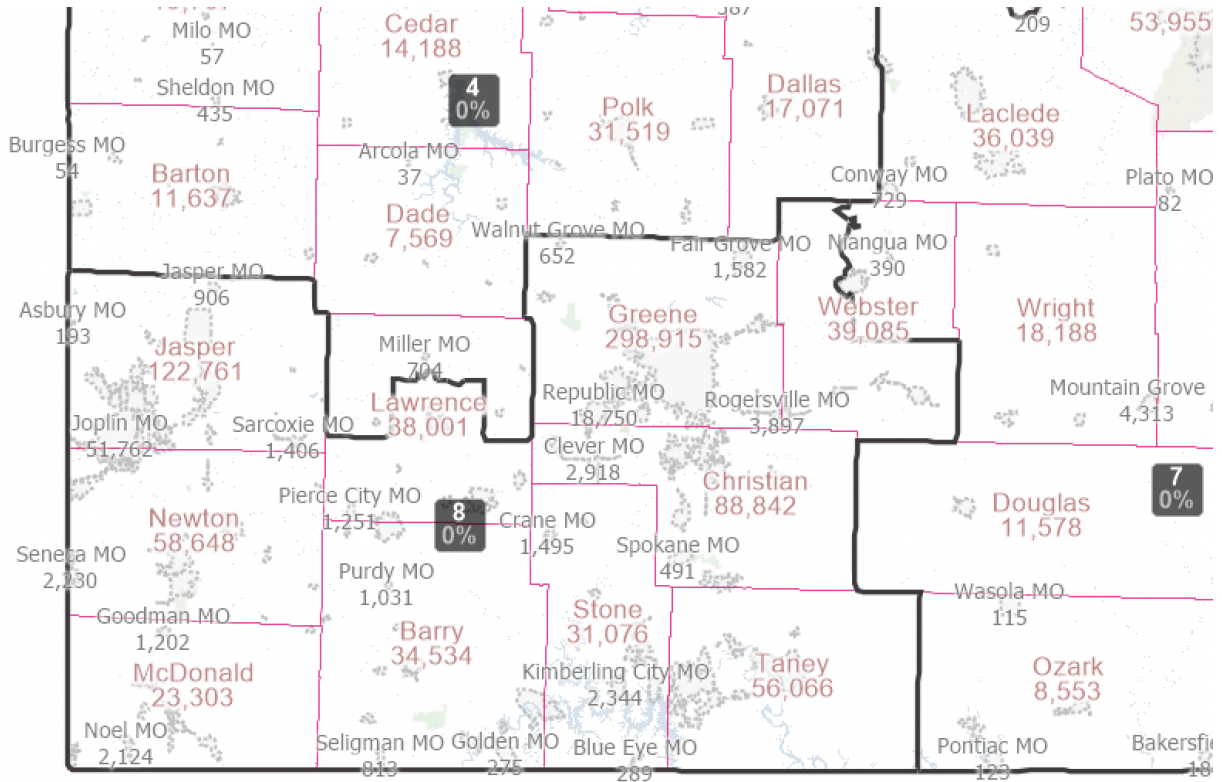
Communities of Interest:

This district, replacing the former District 8, was drawn to cover the southeastern region of Missouri, including the communities lining the Mississippi River to the south of St. Louis. It is largely unchanged from the previous district, with the exception of losing its previous parts of Jefferson County (explained in the District 5 analysis), losing parts of Webster County to this plan's District 8, and the total inclusion of Pulaski and Laclede counties. These areas were added so that the district could achieve ideal population value, and were targeted as Webster had already been previously split in the former District 8, they are all rural counties similar to most of this district, and happened to be on the border with the former District 8.

Minimal County and Municipal Splits:

No municipal splits occurred in the drawing of this district. Though there are new boundaries, the splits in Webster County were made in Webster since Webster had already been split in the former District 8. Maries County was split as discussed in the analysis of District 5.

District 8:



State Law and Criteria:

Communities of Interest:

This district, the former District 7, was drawn to encompass the southwestern corner region of Missouri and place as much of the Springfield and Joplin metropolitan areas—the two major metro areas of this region—in a single district. These metro areas were indeed preserved with the rest of the region, with the exception of parts of Lawrence County and the entirety of Polk County. Polk County was lost as discussed in the District 4 analysis. This district also gained the northwestern portion of rural Webster

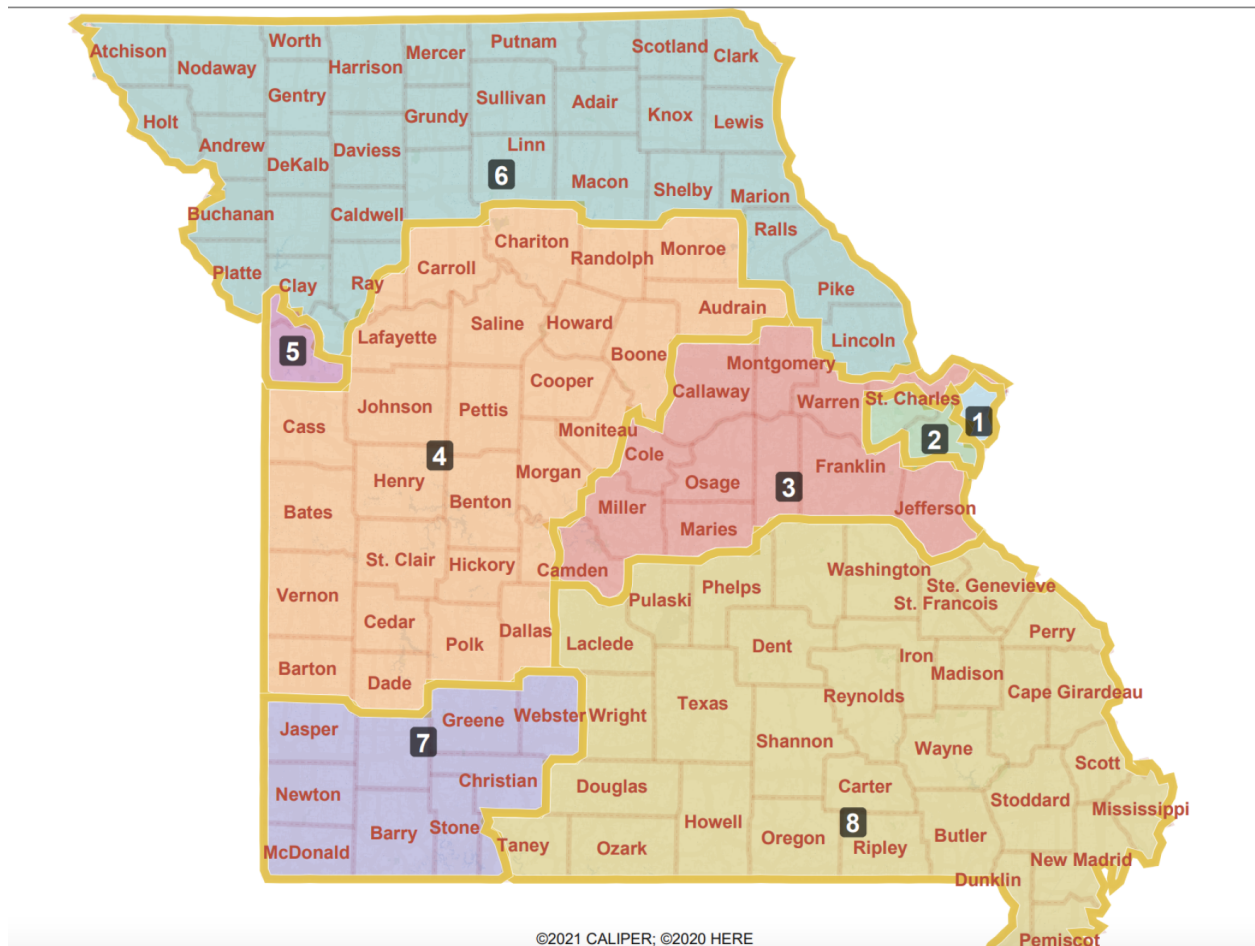
County, which was contiguous with the former District 7 and therefore could be construed as part of the southwestern Missouri region.

Minimal County and Municipal Splits:

Only Lawrence and Webster County are split. Webster County was previously split in the former District 7 and new boundaries were drawn within the county as detailed in the District 7 analysis. Lawrence County is a new split, and was targeted as discussed in the District 4 analysis. No municipal splits occurred.

Comparison to Proposed Maps

HB2117, advanced by Missouri House Redistricting Committee on 01/12/2022



On January 12, 2022, the Missouri House Redistricting Committee advanced a proposed plan by Representative Dan Shaul, shown above.

Shaul's proposal and my map differ in what they prioritize, which then explains the differences in how our maps are drawn. Shaul's plan is not necessarily a good governance plan, and rather is intent on preserving the current partisan landscape of Missouri—two Democratic districts and six Republican districts. Notably, District 5 has been drawn to split only Clay and Jackson counties and no longer includes the rural counties of Lafayette and Saline entirely and part of Ray County; this was done in order to keep the district, which is centered on Kansas City, reliably Democratic. Although Shaul's plan does reunite some of the northern parts of Kansas City proper and northern suburbs with the core and southern parts of the Kansas City metro area, the exclusion of Platte County means that a significant chunk of northern Kansas City proper and its suburbs still remain in another district. Shaul's plan does give away the rural counties of Ray, Lafayette, and Saline that are far away from the Kansas City metro to other districts, similar to my plan, but his plan calls for county splits in Ray and city splits in Independence that I did not make due to my criteria of avoiding such splits and Missouri Amendment 3's priority d.

In the St. Louis metro area, Shaul and my plan are actually quite similar. Adjoining parts of St. Louis County were added to District 1 in both of our plans, and our plans both add parts of St. Charles County, including major cities like St. Peters and St. Paul, to District 2. Indeed, our splits in District 2 in Lake St. Louis and St. Paul are almost exactly the same. In this area, it seems that this plan and Shaul's managed to achieve similar boundaries, but driven by different purposes as Shaul's changes were made for the express purpose of preserving District 1's Democratic lead and increasing the competitiveness of District 2 for Republicans. The entirety of Jefferson County and the rest of the westernmost stretch of the St. Louis metro are in District 3, which is akin to my placement of these areas in District 5.

However, Shaul's District 3 absorbs the Land of the Ozarks conurbation that I had District 4 absorb, and his District 3 does not touch Boone County. Though both the Columbia and Land of the Ozarks communities are preserved in their own districts in Shaul's plan, this comes at the cost of numerous counties north and northeast of the Missouri River being placed in District 4 with counties southeast of Kansas City—a vast tract of land encompassing multiple unrelated geographic regions that I have preserved in my map.

Under Section 2 of the VRA, District 1 is a legally mandated majority-Black district, and under the previous plan had a 51.7% Black population. My good governance plan preserved District 1 as a VRA district with a Black plurality of 48.3%. This proposed plan also preserves District 1 as a VRA district with a Black plurality of 48.9%—very close to my demographic makeup.

My plan splits 10 counties, while Shaul's plan splits 7.

Conclusion

My Good Governance Plan for Missouri seeks to uphold all federal and state laws regarding redistricting and achieve the new ideal population value set by the 2020 Census for all 8 electoral districts while drawing districts that preserve communities of interest and split counties and municipalities as minimally as possible. With regard to the Voting Rights Act, Missouri's only VRA district in District 1

has been maintained and expansion of the district took into account racial demographics that have strengthened its minority-majority status and further unites African-American voters in St. Louis. Since preserving communities and minimal splits of counties and municipalities are considered the same priority in Missouri's redistricting laws, I expanded Missouri's base definition of a community as a political subdivision to refer to metropolitan areas and geographic regions. Thus, districts were drawn to keep metropolitan areas and related geographic regions together, and counties and municipalities were split only when necessary to achieve ideal population value or to preserve communities. Many boundary changes actually resolved county and municipal splits under the current plan and reunited contiguous urban areas. With few exceptions, new splits were made in counties and municipalities that had already been split, resulting in little to no net change in the number of municipalities and counties split. By necessity, District 2 had a deviation of 1 above the ideal population value as the total population of Missouri cannot be divided evenly into 8 districts. Otherwise, all districts are perfectly balanced in population, uphold all laws, and now reflect the communal landscape of Missouri. Notably, the St. Louis metro and Kansas City metro areas are now more cleanly divided into districts encompassing urban cores and outlying suburbs, and geographic regions like northern Missouri are in districts with natural river borders.

Appendix

Figure 2: Image of Statewide Plan

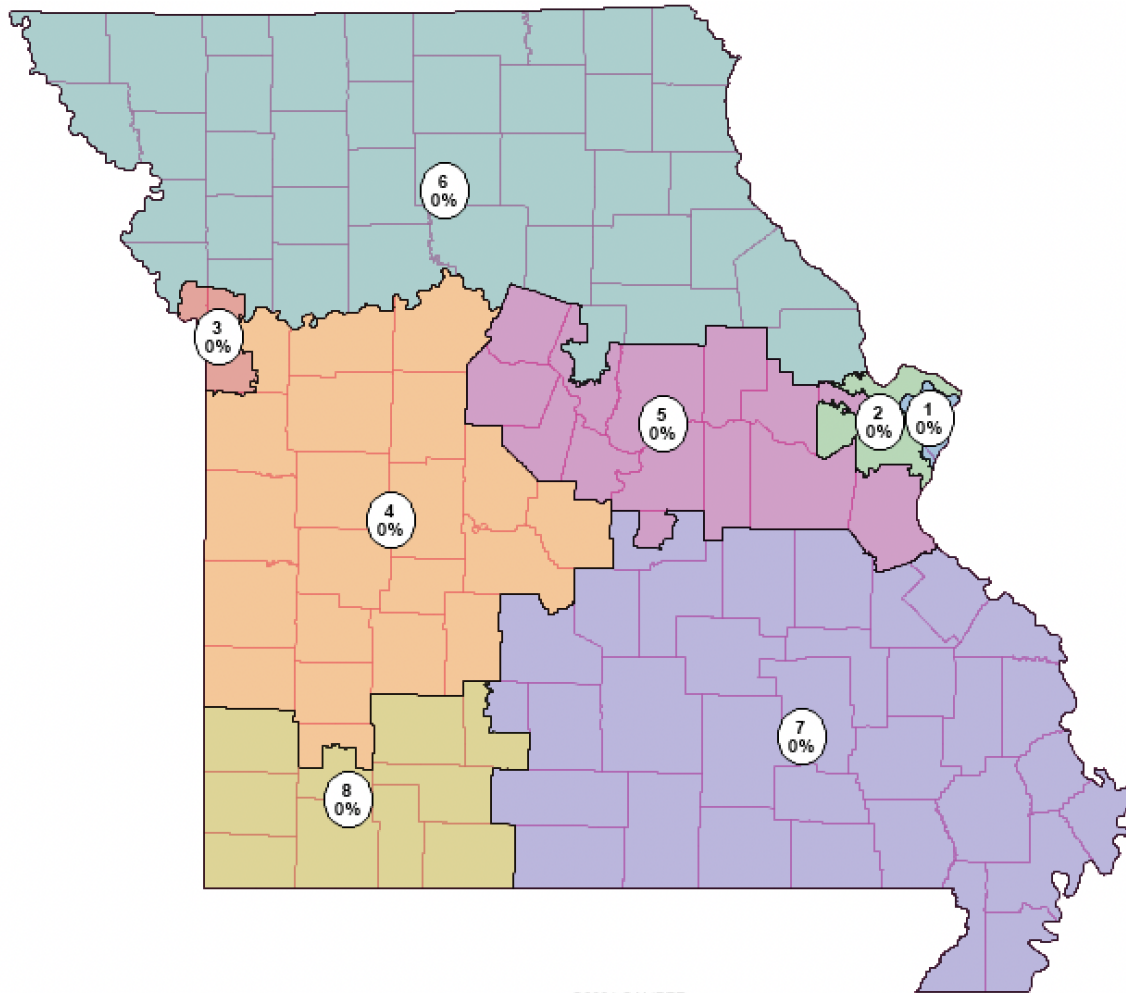


Figure 3: Kansas City Zoom In

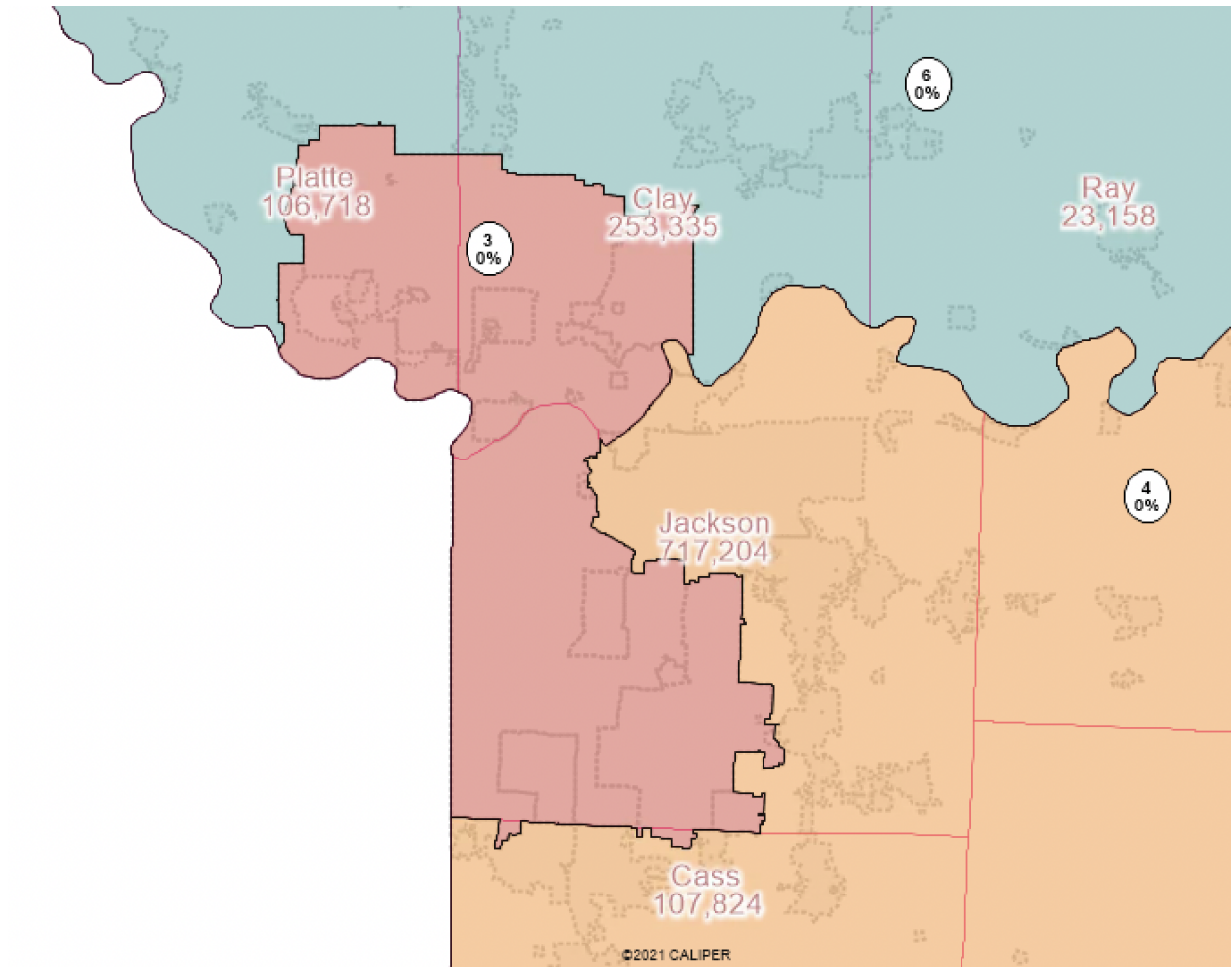


Figure 4: St. Louis Zoom In

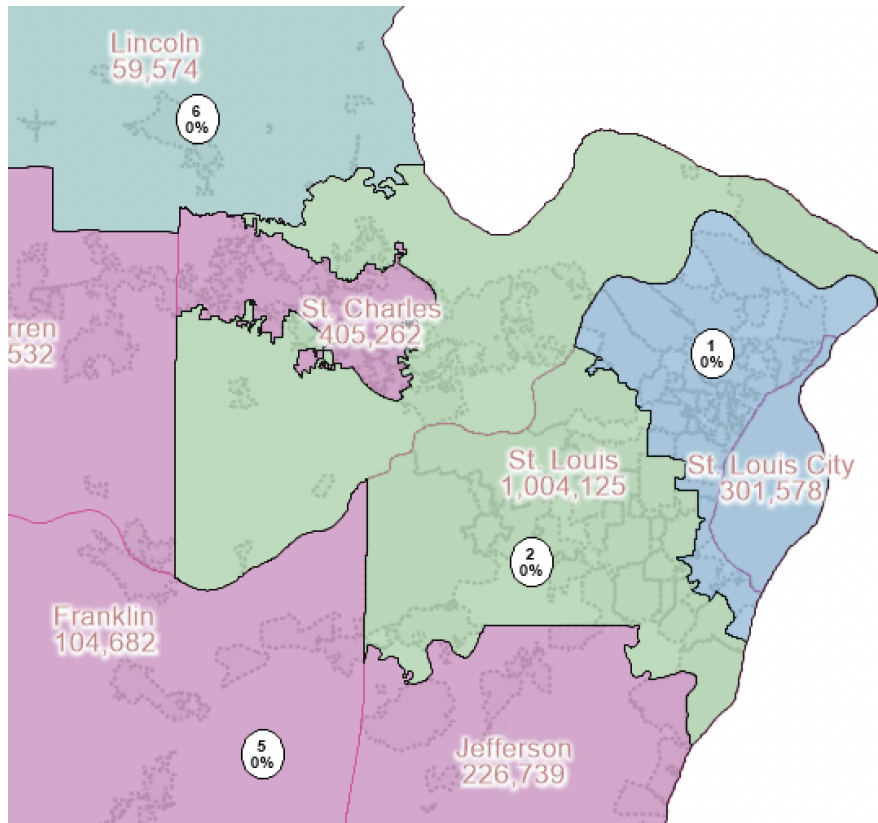


Figure 5: Statewide Partisan Map

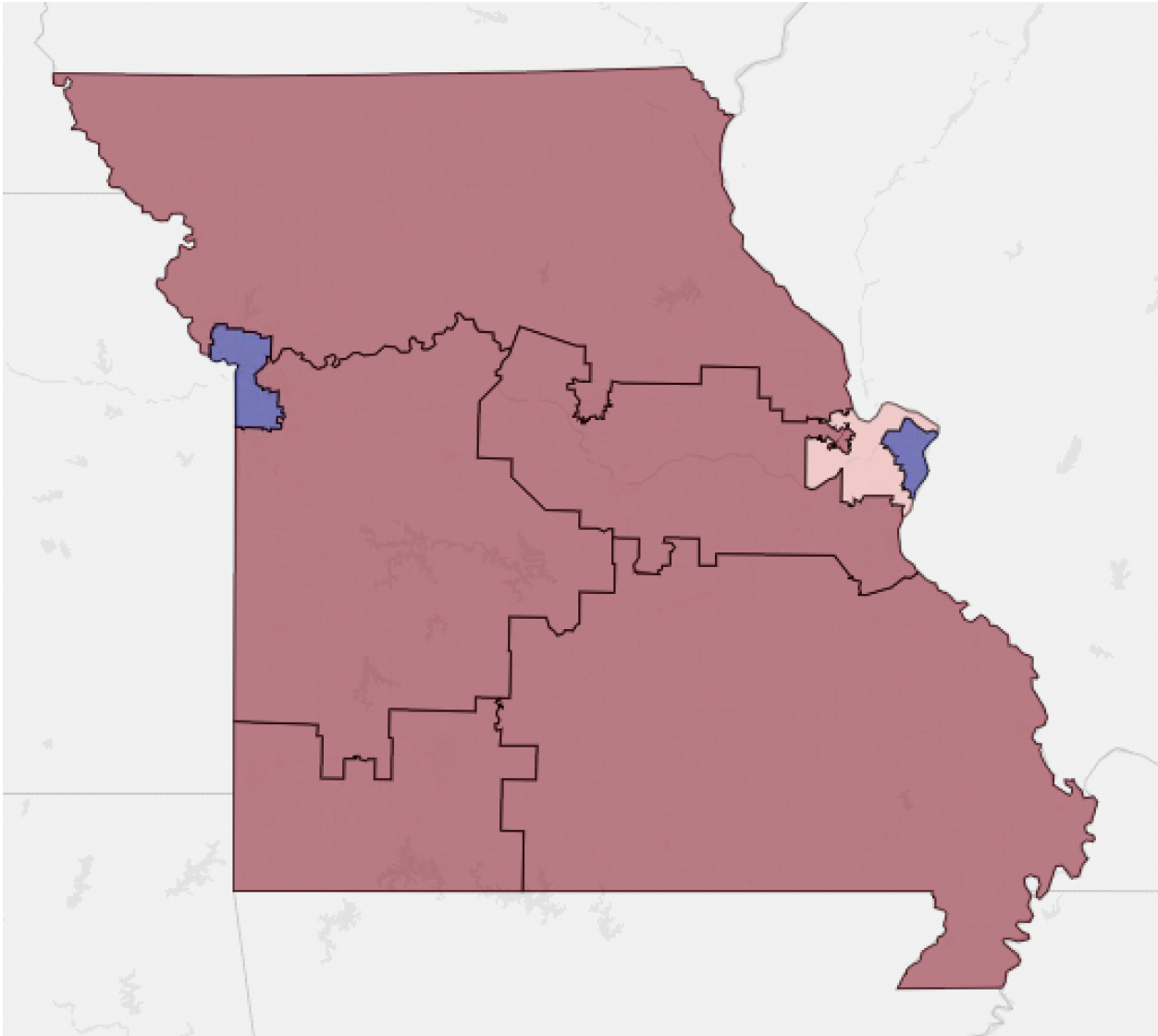


Figure 6: Statewide Demographic Heatmap by Voting District

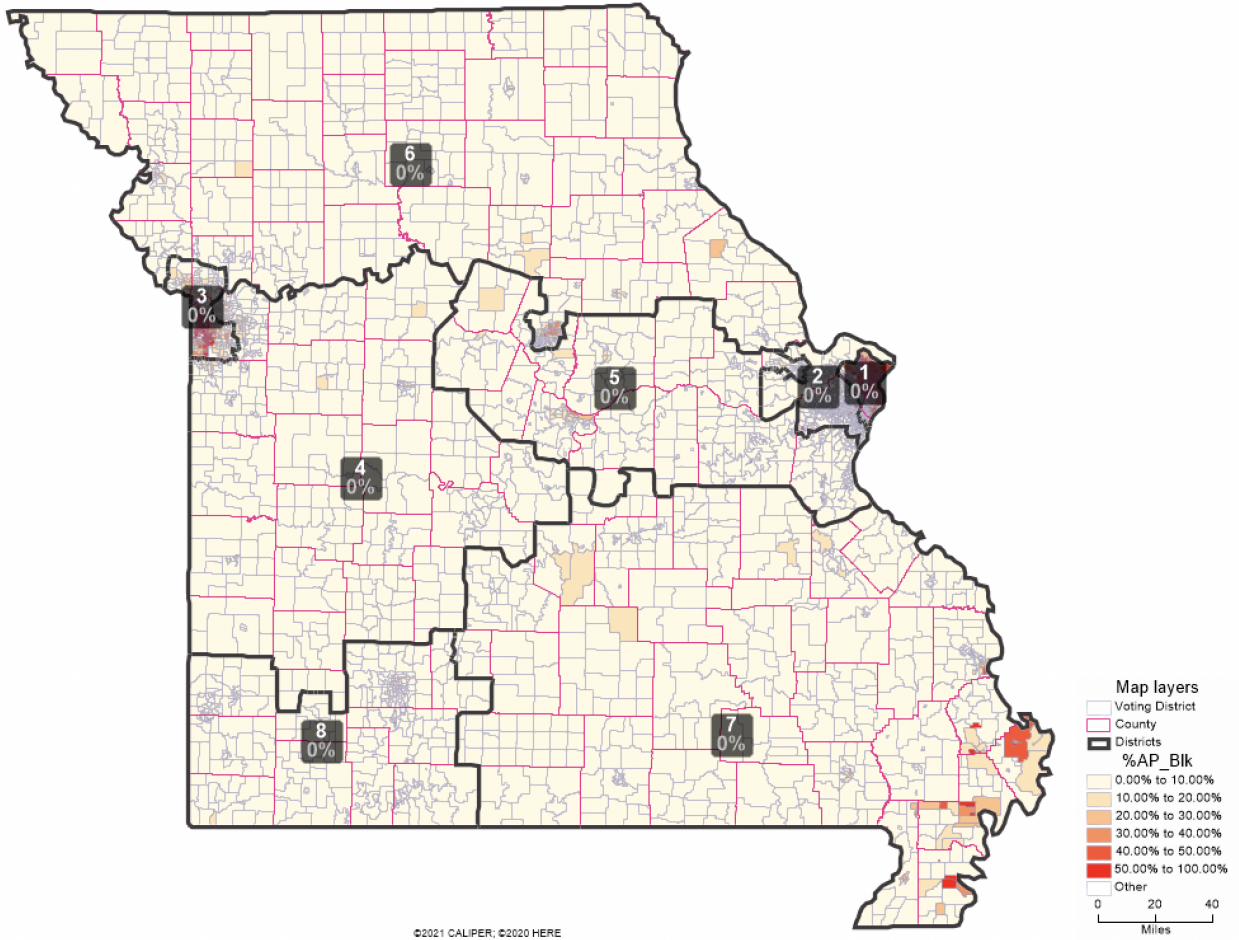


Figure 7: Compactness Measures

	Reock	Schwartzberg	Alternate Schwartzberg	Polsby-Popper	Population Polygon	Area/Convex Hull	Population Circle	Ehrenburg	Perimeter	Length-Width
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,375.06	N/A
Min	0.30	1.59	1.64	0.10	0.43	0.60	0.26	0.27	N/A	6.28
Max	0.60	2.85	3.22	0.37	0.96	0.85	0.89	0.58	N/A	151.47
Mean	0.44	1.91	2.05	0.27	0.75	0.76	0.49	0.37	N/A	44.83
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.44	0.54	0.10	0.19	0.08	0.23	0.11	N/A	47.70

District	Reock	Schwartzberg	Alternate Schwartzberg	Polsby-Popper	Population Polygon	Area/Convex Hull	Population Circle	Ehrenburg	Perimeter	Length-Width
1	0.41	1.59	1.67	0.36	0.90	0.76	0.67	0.38	93.71	8.20
2	0.42	2.85	3.22	0.10	0.43	0.60	0.41	0.31	328.73	6.28
3	0.36	1.82	1.95	0.26	0.85	0.71	0.72	0.27	154.54	10.97
4	0.60	1.63	1.70	0.34	0.66	0.81	0.38	0.58	695.17	29.10
5	0.34	2.28	2.45	0.17	0.57	0.74	0.26	0.32	727.74	59.51
6	0.30	1.79	1.96	0.26	0.67	0.81	0.28	0.34	993.65	151.47
7	0.56	1.65	1.81	0.31	0.93	0.82	0.33	0.49	941.11	54.10
8	0.51	1.63	1.64	0.37	0.96	0.85	0.89	0.29	440.41	39.01

Figure 8: County Splits

County	District	Population
<i>Split Counties:</i>		
Boone MO	5	24,478
Boone MO	6	159,132
Cass MO	3	2,774
Cass MO	4	105,050
Clay MO	3	206,063
Clay MO	6	47,272
Jackson MO	3	477,635
Jackson MO	4	239,569
Lawrence MO	4	6,326
Lawrence MO	8	31,675
Maries MO	5	2,018
Maries MO	7	6,414
Platte MO	3	82,892
Platte MO	6	23,826
St. Charles MO	2	233,026
St. Charles MO	5	172,236
St. Louis MO	1	467,786
St. Louis MO	2	536,339
Webster MO	7	15,541
Webster MO	8	23,544

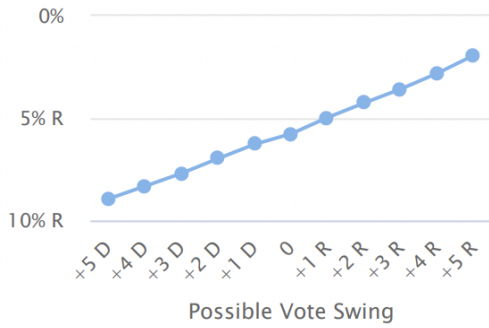
Figure 9: City Splits

Summary Statistics

Number of City/Town not split	1063
Number of City/Town split	19
Number of City/Town split in 2	18
Number of City/Town split in 3	1
Total number of splits	39

Figure 10: PlanScore Statistics

Sensitivity Testing

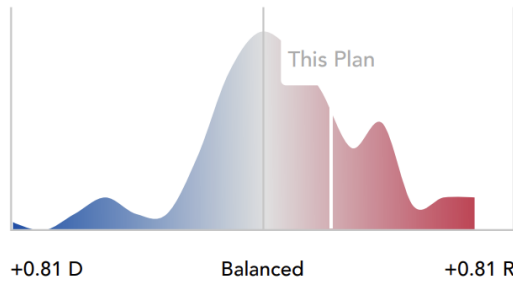


Sensitivity testing shows us a plan’s expected efficiency gap given a range of possible vote swings. It lets us evaluate the durability of a plan’s skew.

Efficiency Gap: 5.8% R



Declination: 0.22 R



The difference between mean Democratic vote share in Democratic districts and mean Republican vote share in Republican districts along with the relative fraction of seats won by each party leads to a declination that favors Republicans in 89% of predicted scenarios.* [Learn more](#) >

Partisan Bias

The parties' statewide vote shares are 43.5% (Democratic) and 56.5% (Republican) based on the model. Partisan bias is shown only where the parties' statewide vote shares fall between 45% and 55%. Outside this range the metric's assumptions are not plausible.

Mean-Median Difference

The parties' statewide vote shares are 43.5% (Democratic) and 56.5% (Republican) based on the model. The mean-median difference is shown only where the parties' statewide vote shares fall between 45% and 55%. [See proposed plans from across the country](#)
Outside this range the metric's assumptions are not plausible.

Figure 11: Dave's Redistricting

